

# CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."



# MAIL.

Wharf.—6c, on Pedder's Wharf  
side.

VOL. XXIV. No. 1544. 駿六月五日八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1868.

日四月廿四年辰戌吉同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Saigon, Suez, &c.	Swatow, &c. 17th, 10 a.m.
Melbourne and Sydney	
Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Taku	
Saigon	Newchwang
Portland	San Francisco Early
Tamsui	
San Francisco	Early
Manila	
San Francisco	Early
Puget Sound	Early
Iloilo	
London	
Foochow	
San Francisco	
Hamburg	
London	
Tientsin	
New York	Early
Tientsin	
Swatow, &c.	
San Francisco	

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL,  
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.

CHINA.—Stradan, Drown & Co., Amoy,  
Giles & Co., Foochow, Thompson &  
Co., Shanghai, H. Fogg & Co., Ma-  
nila, C. KARUTH & Co.

## ARRIVALS.

April 16, Ada, Brit. ship, 686, Jones,  
Newcastle, N.S.W., March 26, 800 tons  
Coal and 100 tons General.—Order.

May 16, Cleopatra, from Whampoa.

May 16, Mona, from Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

May 16, Lizzie Allen, for N'po and Shai.  
16, Wemps Castle, for Foochow.

16, Nellie Abbot, for Swatow.

## CLEARANCES.

Energie, for Taku.

Java, for Swatow.

Gazelle, for Whampoa.

Yesso, for Swatow.

Gleno, for Saigon.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship Ada, from Newcastle  
N.S.W., reports fine weather and light  
winds and calms nearly all the passage out;  
crossed the Line on 16th April, in long. 160°  
E., in China sea, fine weather and light  
wind till arrival in port, on 15th May; 50  
days out.

## UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta,  
Per Arralow Apear, on Thursday next, the  
21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per Aden, on Monday  
next, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per  
Yesso, on Sunday next, the 17th instant,  
at 10 A.M.

For Manila.—Per San Lorenzo, on Mon-  
day next, the 18th instant.

For further Arrivals, New Adver-  
tisements, &c., &c., see 4th page.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE A 1 BRITISH SHIP "EVEREST,"  
FOR FOOCHOW,  
Will leave on Tuesday, the 19th  
instant.

For Freight at low rates, apply  
to GILMAN & Co.

FOR AMOY,  
The First Class North German  
Barque "TEKLIA,"  
Kreuz, Master, will be despatched  
on the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
W.M. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

FOR LONDON,  
The Ocean Steam-ship Co.'s  
Steamer "AGAMEMNON"  
or  
"ACHILLES,"

of 1,550 Tons Register, will load New Tea  
at Foochow and be despatched shortly after  
the Clippers. The steamer will call here  
for one day only.

Applications for space from this to be  
made immediately, and Shipping Orders  
will be granted to applicants, should there  
be room on arrival in the order of their ap-  
plication, and according to the nature of  
their cargo.

Rate of Freight, £6.6 per ton of 40 cubic  
feet.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

SCHMIDT & VOLKMANN ESTATE.

A SECOND and final Dividend of 2½ per  
cent., having become available, Creditors  
of the above Estate, whose claims  
have been acknowledged by the Trustees  
are requested to apply for payment of the  
said Dividend on their respective Claims at  
the Office of Messrs. Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,  
where also a final statement of accounts  
will be open for inspection until the 30th  
of June, A.C.

AD. JOOST,  
O. C. BEHN,  
for the Trustees,  
Scientific American, China Punch,  
Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer,

Scientific American, China Punch.

Hongkong, May 11, 1868.

PORTFOLIOS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take  
PORTFOLIOS, VIEWS and other  
PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial  
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Cur-  
rant, Cherry and various other  
SYRUPS made from real fruit and bottled  
in the south of France, can be had at  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS.

JUST landed, ex "REIVER" from Cal-  
cutta, some very fine GUAVA JELLY  
in Jars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, May 7, 1868.

### PRICKLY HEAT.

THOMPSON'S Non-poisonous LOTION  
for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites,  
is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief.  
Price, \$1 per bottle.

To be had only at  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

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Destination	Intended Despatch.
Saigon, Suez, &c.	17th, 10 a.m.
Melbourne and Sydney	
Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Taku	
Saigon; Newchwang	
Portland San Francisco	Early Immediate
Saigon	
Tamani	
San Francisco	
Manila	
San Francisco	Early
Puget Sound	Early
Hilo	
London	
Foochow	
San Francisco	

SAIGON, SUEZ, &amp;c. 17th, 10 a.m.

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY

SAIGON; SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLE, AND SOUTHAMPTON

CHINA—SINGAPORE, DROWNS &amp; CO., AMAN, GILES &amp; CO., FORTESCUE, THOMPSON &amp; CO., SHANGHAI, H. FUGA &amp; CO., MUMBAI, C. KARLTH &amp; CO.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 15, ADD. BRIT. SHIP, 636 TONS, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., MARCH 26, 800 TONS COAL AND 100 TONS GENERAL ORDER.

MAY 10, GLOUCESTER FROM WHAMPoa.

MAY 16, MONG, FROM CANTON.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 16, LADY ALEXA, FOR N'PO AND SHAI.

16, HEMPSIDE CASTLE, FOR FOOCHOW.

16, MARY ABBOT, FOR SWATOW.

CLEARANCES.

ENERGIE, FOR TAI-PEI.

JADE, FOR SWATOW.

GARDE, FOR WHAMPoa.

YESSO, FOR SWATOW.

GLORY, FOR SAIGON.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

THE BRITISH SHIP ADD, FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W., REPORTS THE WEATHER AND LIGHT WINDS AND CLOUDS NEARLY ALL THE PASSAGE OUT; CROSSED THE LINE ON 16TH APRIL, IN LONG. 150° E.; IN CHINA SEE FINE WEATHER AND LIGHT WIND TILL ARRIVAL IN PORT, ON 16TH MAY; 60 DAYS OUT.

NOTICE.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA, PER ARRANGEMENT, ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 21ST INSTANT, AT 4 P.M.

FOR SHANGHAI, PER ALEXA, ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT NOON.

FOR SWATOW, AMoy AND FOOCHOW, PER YESSO, ON SUNDAY NEXT, THE 17TH INSTANT, AT 10 A.M.

FOR MANILA, PER SAN LORENZO, ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 13TH INSTANT.

FOR FURTHER ARRIVALS, NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, &amp;c., &amp;c., SEE 4TH PAGE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE A 1 BRITISH SHIP "EVEREST," EVER FOOCHEW,

WILL LEAVE ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT.

FOR FREIGHT AT LOW RATES, APPLY TO

GILMAN &amp; CO.

HONGKONG, MAY 16, 1868.

FOR AMoy, THE FIRST CLASS NORTH GERMAN BANCe.

TEKLIA, KIEL, MASTER, WILL BE DESPATCHED

ON THE 22ND INSTANT.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSEGE, APPLY TO

WM. PUSTAU &amp; CO.

HONGKONG, MAY 16, 1868.

FOR LONDON: THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'S STEAMER

AGAME-JUNON

OR

ACHILLES.

OF 1,350 TONS REGISTER, WILL LOAD NEW TEAS AT FOOCHOW, AND BE DESPATCHED SHORTLY AFTER THE CLIPPERS. THE STEAMER WILL CALL HERE FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE FROM THIS TO BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, AND SHIPPING ORDERS WILL BE GRANTED TO APPLICANTS, SHOULD THERE BE ROOM ON ARRIVAL IN THE ORDER OF THEIR APPLICATION, AND ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THEIR CARGO.

RATE OF FREIGHT, £36 PER TON OF 40 CUBIC FEET.

BIRLEY &amp; CO., HONGKONG, MAY 16, 1868.

CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.

CAPTAIN GILMAN, &amp; CO.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

ORDRE BLAIN &amp; CO.

FRAZER &amp; CO.

ORDRE SIEUSSSEN &amp; CO.

RUSSELL &amp; CO.

IN HARBOUR ON MAY 8.

MR. J. THOMSON IS PREPARED TO TAKE

PORTRAITS, VIEWS AND OTHER

PHOTOGRAPHS, ROOMS, COMMERCIAL

BOOK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11, 1868.

300/-

PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON IS PREPARED TO TAKE

PORTRAITS, VIEWS AND OTHER

PHOTOGRAPHS, ROOMS, COMMERCIAL

BOOK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11, 1868.

£1.

RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, ROSE, CUR-

RANT, CHERRY AND VARIOUS OTHER

SYRUPS MADE FROM REAL FRUIT AND BOTTLED

IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, CAN BE HAD AT

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16, 1868.

## New Advertisements.

## TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS.

JUST landed, ex "REIVER" from Calcutta, some very fine GUAVA JELLY IN JARS.

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, May 7, 1868.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT.

HOPKINS' NON-Poisonous LOTION

FOR PRICKLY HEAT AND MOSQUITO BITES,

IS guaranteed to give instantaneous relief.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

TO BE had only at

THE INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23,

WELLINGTON STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE R. C.

CATHEDRAL.

Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF

\$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and

\$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP ADD, FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W., REPORTS THE WEATHER AND LIGHT

WINDS AND CLOUDS NEARLY ALL THE PASSAGE OUT;

CROSSED THE LINE ON 16TH APRIL, IN LONG. 150°

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**For Sale.**

HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collin and L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association Viscose. CLARET, real Chateau Margaux. Haut Bages. L. Esparre Durac. BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martel's in 1 dozen cases. BEER and PORTER in bottle. BUTTER (Platts) in kegs. A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 with NAILS. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

**HENDRIE, PLESS & LUPIN's Fine Assortiments of PARFUMES.**

DAWSON & Sons' BOOTS. For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by JULIES EUZIEEL, Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs. Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**

MUNTS Patent Yellow METAL SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz., Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing FEET at LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

**EX-STEAMER.**

YON SAUSAGES in best condition. CHEESE and HAMS. Assorted French CONFETIONERY. Malaga RAISINS in bottles and tins. ALMONDS in shells. Peeled ALMONDS in tins. Elmo FIGS in tins. PRUNES in bottle. Smoked Pomeranian GOOSERREASTS, at LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

**SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE,** S in 2 Volumes, by Revd. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, is For Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. Price, \$6.00. Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

**FOR SALE.**

YELLOW METAL and NAILS, 18 to 28 oz. Superior CLARET, St. PIERRE, 1852. Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIPER & Co., carta blanca. SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz. Bottles. RAYNAL & Co. Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**

YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivians. JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, April 5, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**

Just arrived. 2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price. Address "A," Office of this paper. Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

**STEAM COALS.**

For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board, ENGLISH—Londonderry West Hartley, Davison's West Hartley, Straker, West Hartley, WELSH—Blaenavon Marthyr. Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1868.

**NOTICE.**

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

**FOR SALE.**

THE Hulk CELESTIAL, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence. For particulars, apply to JNO. S. LAPRAIK, Secretary. Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

**FOR SALE.**

Es late Arrivals. PRIME California CHEESE. Do. Gruyere Do. Do. California BUTTER. 100 barrels Prime Hamburg Mess PORK. Prime Westphalia HAMS, at LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

**FOR SALE.**

A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY, just received ex "Chanel Queen." H. Superior Amontillado SHERRY VS A in 3 doz. cases. H. Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 3 doz. cases. H. Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2 doz. cases. H. Quarter-casks (cased) Superior SOS Oloroso SHERRY. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**

HARMONIUMS and other Musical INSTRUMENTS. Christy Minstrel SONGS. Pianoforte OPERAS. VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c. INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired. C. WAGNER, 23, Hollywood Road. Hongkong, August 2, 1867. 2au-68

**IN-URANIE.**

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates. OLYMPANT & Co. Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

**SUN FIRE OFFICE.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions. Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:

Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co. Macao, E. L. LANG, Esq. Amoy, Messrs BOYD & Co. Fuzhou, Messrs KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

### Insurances.

#### NOTICE.

THE following Resolutions having reference to Insurance in Hongkong; adopted at a Meeting in London of the various Fire Insurance Companies represented in Hongkong and by the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, are circulated for general information:

1st.—That in future, the rates for short periods will be calculated as follows:

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above one month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{3}{4}$  " " "

Above three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{5}{6}$  " " "

Above six months, the full Annual rate.

2nd.—That Petroleum and its Products should be stored by themselves in buildings constructed in conformity with the following regulations:

The Building to be of Ground Floor only, constructed of Brick or Stone, with Tile, Slate or Metal roof, such roof to have apertures for the purpose of ventilation, the whole of such building, to be sunk at least two feet below the surface of the road or street, on the event of the floor not being sunk, then, any openings in the walls of said building to be built up to the height of at least three feet above the level of the road or street, in order to prevent the petroleum, &c., flowing out of the building in case of fire.

3rd.—That Saltpetre and Nitrates should be stored in like manner in buildings of substantial structure (without internal wood work) appropriated exclusively to such articles.

4th.—That the rate for the foregoing articles be not less than (2%) two per cent. per annum.

5th.—That Gunpowder should be stored in some fitting place either on shore or in the Bay, under proper regulations and at sufficient distance from all other property.

6th.—That a clause be inserted in every policy covering ordinary godowns, declaring that Petroleum and its products, Salt-petre, Nitrates and Gunpowder, are not deposited therein.

7th.—That the foregoing regulations regarding the storage of goods do come into operation on and after the 6th July next.

8th.—That no Insurances on Chinese Houses shall in future be taken at a lower rate than (2%) two and a half per cent. per annum.

Hongkong, April 6, 1868.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company, and General Managers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents China Fire Insurance Company, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Phoenix Assurance Company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

R. S. WALKER & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

### THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

#### CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, and at sufficient distance from all other property.

6th.—That a clause be inserted in every policy covering ordinary godowns, declaring that Petroleum and its products, Salt-petre, Nitrates and Gunpowder, are not deposited therein.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance upon the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Northern Assurance Company.

T. TURNER & Co., Agents, Northern Assurance Company.

W.M. POSTAU & Co., Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company.

ADAM SCOTT & Co., (In Liquidation), Agents, Sun Fire Office.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., Agents, Guardian Assurance Company. Per Pro the Borneo Company, Limited, J. JOHN FRAZER, Agents, Commercial Union Insurance Company. 23mny

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{3}{4}$  " " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

### NOTICE.

#### MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{3}{4}$  " " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

### NOTICE.

#### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

### NOTICE.

#### ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 24, 1868.

### NOTICE.

#### IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:

Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.

Macao, E. L. LANG, Esq.

Amoy, Messrs BOYD & Co.

Fuzhou, Messrs KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

### NOTICE.

#### SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:

Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.

Macao, E. L. LANG, Esq.

Amoy, Messrs BOYD & Co.

Fuzhou, Messrs KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

### NOTICE.

#### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,333,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,203.

&lt;p

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## INSURANCES.

## NOTICE.

ARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances, exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent. 1 month and exceeding 3 months, 1 per cent. 3 months and exceeding 6 months, 1 per cent. the full annual rate. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., Agents, *Ardian Assurance Company*, Hongkong, April 7, 1868. June 8.

## NOTICE.

ERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Until after the date the following rates will be charged for Short Periods—  
Exceeding one month, 1 per cent. 1 month and exceeding 3 months, 1 per cent. 3 months and exceeding 6 months, 1 per cent. the full annual rate. TURNER & Co., Agents, Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

## BUCKS.

KONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL.—\$750,000.

500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA are in full order, and the attention of Ships is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for Fitting and Repair of Vessels, following description of the Premises fitted for the information of the

ABERDEEN DOCK.  
DOCK No. 1.  
GRANITE.  
330 feet.  
80 " "  
of Water at Spring Tides, 184 "  
do. Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.  
GRANITE.  
400 feet.  
90 " "  
of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "  
do. Neap Tides, 21 "

Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS,  
DOCK A.  
GRANITE.  
550 feet.  
80 " "  
of Water at Spring Tides, 61/2 " "  
do. Neap Tides, 34 1/2 " "  
can be used either as one or two

DOCK B.  
GRANITE.  
340 feet.  
60 " "  
of Water at Spring Tides, 18 " "  
do. Neap Tides, 15 " "  
above are the largest Docks in China, fitted with every appliance of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.  
WOOD.  
260 feet.  
of Water at Spring Tides, 14 " "  
do. Neap Tides, 11 " "  
with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.  
WOOD.  
164 feet.  
of Water at Spring Tides, 12.6 " "  
do. Neap Tides, 9.6 "

DOCK E.  
120 feet.  
of Water at Spring Tides, 11 " "  
do. Neap Tides, 8 " "  
and E. are Mud Docks available for vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.  
Workshops on the Premises, both at Kowloon and Whampoa, possess every facility for the Repair of Ships and Machinery. The Engineer's Shops supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screw-cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of executing work on the largest and Blacksmith's Shops are equally supplied with plant, and the work is carried on under the Supervision of skilful European Engineers.

powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty where vessels can lie in 24 feet and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

LERMACHER'S DEPARTMENT.  
Company in addition to executing contracts are prepared to tender for supplying Boilers to Steam-ships for carrying which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.  
and Brass Castings, either for Ships' general purposes, or executed with the despatch.

STORES.  
Company's Stores will (when re-supply at moderate rates all the time for Shipwork, such as Paint, Canvas, &c., &c.)

STEAM TUG.  
Company's powerful Steam Tug (100 Horse-power nominal) is always ready to Tow Sailing Vessels from the Dock free of charge, and take them back or to Sea at reduced rates.

further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, d'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.  
The Consignor or Master of any vessel bound to complain of the work of the Dock, or in any way respecting arrangements, should address the Company on the subject—when their complaint will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company. Hongkong, October 13, 1868.

## Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS WILL CLOSE—  
For INDIA, EUROPE, &c.  
Per La Compagnie des Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales Str.—TIGRE, on Saturday, 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock A.M. To and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France); to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria. Letters &c. registration will be received until Noon on 23rd instant.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by the vessels of the above company must be superscribed per Message Imperial Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1868.

[COPY]

From London to Point de Galle, Postmaster F. Bayley.

Advise Australian Post-masters and Company Agents that a more favorable arrangement for Australia Mail than that shown by time table has been made. Onward (outward) Mails for China and Australia will leave seven days later (later) than dates in time table; however Australian Mails will leave on (one) day earlier than in time table First-outward Mails to Australia on the new plan will leave Southampton twenty first of March; 1st homeward Mail from Australia under new plan will leave Sydney twenty-eighth of March. Stay of vessels at Ceylon will be avoided. Intervals for replies in Australia and London will be much shortened. Advise also Bombay, Calcutta and China. Particulars to-day's Mail.

NOTICE.  
FOR A BOOK PACKET, OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS  
Under 4 ounces, 6 cents.  
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 12 "  
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 18 "  
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 24 "  
For every additional 4 ozs., 6 "  
The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations which will be strictly enforced—

AS REGARDS BOOKS.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacs, Maps or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; a false rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appropriate thereto.

Every Book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, depth or breadth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

As REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a suitable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material used externally as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers, received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c. Apply to J. B. MORRIS,

Care of Messrs Bowra & Co.,

Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE,  
A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24pp, IMPERIAL 8vo.  
Illustrated with Photographs.

Conducted by C. LANGDON DAVIES,

Published for the Proprietor by NORONHA & Sons, Government Printers,

HONGKONG.

Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO;

London: W. AYLAN & Co;

Paris: C. BOHANNON;

By any of whom subscribers' names will be received.

Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:

In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila, and Bangkok, \$12.50.

In Great Britain, £2.

In France, £1.50. Post. 50.

Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

KÖNIGLICH PREUßISCHE CONSULAT,  
HONGKONG, den 16 April, 1868.

DE MACHSTEDT: Bekanntmachung des Königlich Preussischen General Consulates zu Schanghai bringt hierdurch zur Kenntnis der Unterthanen der Norddeutschen Bundesstaaten:

J. MENKE,  
Stellvertretender Königlich Preussischer Consul.

BEKENNTNISMACHUNG.

NACH dem Norddeutschen Bundes-Gesetz vom 23ten Oktober 1867 haben alle Kaufmannsschiffe der Bundesstaaten, also namentlich die Preussens, Mecklenburgs, Oldenburgs und der Städte Bremen, Hamburg und Lübeck vom 1ten April 1868 ab als Nationalfahne ausschließlich die Landesfahne zu führen.

Diese Fahne nach der Königlichen in Namen des Bundes verfassten Verordnung vom 25ten Oktober 1867 ein: Ein gleiches Rechteck, bestehend aus drei gleich breiten horizontalen Streifen, die von der oberen obere, der mittlere weiß und der untere rot ist. Das Verhältnis der Höhe der Flagge zur Länge ist wie zwei zu drei. Die Bundesfahne wird von den Schiffen am Heck oder am hinteren Mast—und zwar in der Regel an der Gaffel dieses Mastes, in Erwartung einer solchen aber am Top oder am Want gehängt. Ein besonderes Abzeichen in der Bundesfahne oder einen Wimpel zu führen, ähnlich demjenigen der Kriegsmarine des Norddeutschen Bundes, ist den Kaufmannsschiffen nicht gestattet.

Die Kaufmannsschiffe haben die Bundesfahne stets zu hissen, sobald sie ein Schiff oder Fahrzeug der Bundeskriegsmarine, eine Festung oder ein Küstendorf passieren, welche ihre Nationalfahne gesetzt haben. Dasselbe gilt bei der Begegnung mit Kriegsschiffen befreundeter Mächte auf See.

Nach § 18 des Flaggengesetzes gelingen die bisher von den einzelnen Landesbehörden ertheilten Certificate auch zur Führung der Bundesfahne. Alle nur mit unfehlbaren Consular-Certifikaten versehenen norddeutschen Schiffen haben indessen sofort ihre Eintragung in der Heimat zu bewirken.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,  
Secretary.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.

IT HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of

best quality, and is prepared to supply

Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick

despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the

same under Contract, at Hongkong and any

Treaty Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the

best Mines only, intend to provide a super-

ior article, free of the Surface Coal that

has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILISCH & Co., Agents.

Shanghai, den 31sten März, 1868.

Kelung, April 2, 1868.

## Post-Office Notifications.

THE subjoined Transcript of a Telegram from the General Post Office in London, which was received by the Undersigned this day, is published for general information.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1868.

[COPY]

From London to Point de Galle, Postmaster F. Bayley.

Advise Australian Post-masters and Company Agents that a more favorable arrangement for Australia Mail than that shown by time table has been made. Onward (outward) Mails to China and Australia will leave seven days later (later) than dates in time table First-outward Mails to Australia on the new plan will leave Southampton twenty first of March; 1st homeward Mail from Australia under new plan will leave Sydney twenty-eighth of March. Stay of vessels at Ceylon will be avoided. Intervals for replies in Australia and London will be much shortened. Advise also Bombay, Calcutta and China. Particulars to-day's Mail.

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In Great Britain, £2.

In France, £1.50. Post. 50.

Hongkong, March 19,

## Shipping.

FOR VICTORIA & PORT TOWNSEND,  
(Puget Sound.)  
The British Ship  
"SARAH MARCH,"  
Captain Morton, will have  
early despatch above.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, May 6, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.  
The A 1 British Barque  
"ATREvida,"  
Captain Bissett, having the  
greater portion of her cargo  
engaged, will have quick  
despatch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
KOUZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

STEAM TO  
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship  
"FORMOSA,"  
will have quick despatch for the above port.  
W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
Taking cargo for Nagasaki and Yokohama.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship  
"ADEN,"  
will leave for the above places at Noon, on  
MONDAY, the 18th instant.  
W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

STEAM TO  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND  
YOKOHAMA.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-Ship  
"ELLORA,"  
will leave for the above places about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English  
Mail.  
W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

S. S. "ARRATOON APCAR" FROM  
GALCUTTA.

ONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that the same will be landed and stored in the godowns of the Undersigned, Cotton and Salpetre at Wanchai, Opium in Aberdeen Street, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th instant. The cargo is stored at vessel's expense but at shipper's risk.

All cargo not taken delivery of before the 20th inst., will be charged godown rent for as follows: Opium \$1 per chest per month, Cotton 10c. per bale per month, Salpetre 5c. per picul per month.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents S.S. "Arratoon Apca,"  
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

"WINDWARD" from NEW YORK.

ONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Those having the option of delivery at this port are requested to state at once, at which port delivery will be taken. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, May 5, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Public Tax Inspector and General Commission Agent under the Style or Firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL,  
Foothow, April 13, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased

on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE following cases have been landed

and stored at the risk and expense of

the Consignees, who are requested to take

immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.

1 Basket Tea-leaves  
Ex "Donat," 7th January, 1868.

1 Case Paper.

B Ex "Imperial," 7th April.

N.C. 1/8. 8 Cases Liquors.

Ex "Tigre," 3rd May.

Do Rustang. 1 Parcel Gold.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

R. RYLE HOLME has been admitted

as a partner in our firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Business, as Ship and Insurance

Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto

carried on by myself, will henceforward be

conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.

Hook, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

F. C. MA & CO. in our Firm, ceased

on the 27th of October last, and the business hitherto carried on by us at this place is closed from this date.

P. F. C. MA & Co.

Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

The business will be henceforth carried

on under the name of the Undersigned.

A. D. MATCHELL,

J. D. MEYERS, and

HENRY FEHRIS.

Hongkong, December 16, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. R. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BLIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.  
R. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our Firm for prosecution from this date.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st January, 1868.

J. MCDONALD & Co.,

Shipwrights.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.

BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHRELPS,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

R. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROM and after this date Captain J. C.

SAUNDERS will undertake the business

of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,

Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Cheop Min,

Payoda Anchorage.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

HE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASON.

Occupation can be had in a few weeks.

Application can be made to Mr. MASON at the Albany.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

TO LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

A HOUSE in Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.

Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.

Two HOUSES on Carlton Terrace,

Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.

Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

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## DESTRUCTION OF THE MADRID INQUISITION.

Some years ago, at a temperance meeting in the South, there arose a tall, erect and vigorous speaker, with the glow of health in his face. He said: "You see before you a man 70 years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse-flesh with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head; feet blistered in the scorching sand, with eyes, nostril, and mouth filled with dust, and with thirst so tormenting that I tore open the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask, how could I survive all these horrors? I answer, that next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigour, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life."

I at once inquired the name of the speaker, and learned that it was Colonel Lehmanousky, of whose lectures on the Life and Character of Napoleon I had read accounts. I felt a desire to become further acquainted with his strange history. And a slight accident which he met with the very next day, caused him to become my patient, and so afforded me the desired opportunity. So soon as I relieved the pain which he suffered, he entered freely into a conversation from which I gathered the following facts:

He had formerly been an officer under Napoleon, but had become a minister of the Lutheran Church. He remembered all the scenes of Bonaparte's times, and described them with wonderful interest. He was indeed a remarkable man; for, although past threescore and ten, he retained the erect posture and firm step, and activity of an officer of fifty. His skin had all the softness and delicacy of middle life, while the vigor of his gigantic frame, the quickness of his eye, and the power of his voice, all indicated that it would have been no difficult task for him, had circumstances rendered it necessary, to resume his place upon the war-horse, and again lead forth his troops to the deadly combat. His lecture I had heard represented as intensely interesting. Such I can well conceive that they were, for, besides possessing a memory of remarkable tenacity, and an unusually ready utterance, he had means, such as perhaps no other living man, certainly none in this country possessed, of knowing the men and things whereof he spoke. His acquaintance with Bonaparte commenced on his first entering the army, when he found himself a private soldier under the distinguished man as his captain. For twenty-three years he served with him in stations of trust, which rendered the most intimate relations necessary, and it was only when Napoleon was confined to the Island of Elba that Colonel Lehmanousky retired from the service.

I have touched on the life of this remarkable man for the purpose of introducing to the reader a narrative, which he was kind enough to furnish me, of the destruction of the Spanish Inquisition, near Madrid, in which transaction he was the chief agent.

"In the year 1809," said Colonel Lehmanousky, being then at Madrid, my attention was directed to the Inquisition, in the neighbourhood of the city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this institution, whenever his victorious troops should extend their arms to its vicinity. I reminded Marshal Soult, then governor of Madrid, of this decree, and he directed me to proceed to destroy it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor-General occupied, and on either side were seats, less elevated, for the priests, when engaged in the solemn business of the Holy Inquisition. From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and, here, what a sight met our eyes! How the benign religion of Jesus had been abused and slandered by its professed friends!

These cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined, year after year, till death released them from their sufferings. Their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed, and the rooms unfit for others to occupy. To prevent this practice being offensive to those who occupied the Inquisition, there were fluxes or tubes extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor from those decaying bodies.

In these cells we found the remains of those who had paid the debt of nature. Some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while others nothing remained but their bones still chained to the floor of their dungeon! In others we found living sufferers of every age and of both sexes, from the young man and maiden to those of threescore and ten years, all as naked as when they were born into the world.

"The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation, for a few moments, with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the walls.

"It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls were covered with the soldiers of the holy office. There was also a breastwork upon the wall, behind which they kept, except as they partially exposed themselves in order to discharge their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought on the ground, to be used as battering-arms. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert, regardless of the deadly fire which was poured upon them. Presently the walls began to tremble, and finally a breach was made, and the Imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition. Here we met with an incident full of rarest effrontery. The Inquisitor-General, followed by the confessors, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way to the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces and their arms crossed over their breasts, and their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defense, and had just learned what was going on! They addressed themselves, in the language of rebuke, to their own soldiers, saying, "Why do you fight our friends, the French?"

"Their intention, apparently, was to make us think that this defense was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping that if they could produce in our minds a belief that they were friendly, they would have a better opportunity, amid the confusion and plunder, to escape."

"But their artifice was too shallow to succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine the prison-house. We passed through room after room. We found altars and crucifixes and wax candles in abundance, but could discover no evi-

dence of cruelty having been practiced there—nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. There was magnificence and splendour on every hand. The architectural proportions were perfect. The ceiling and marble floors were highly polished and of exquisite design. There was everything to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture, of which we had been told, and those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive?

"We searched in vain. The holy Fathers assured us that they had been misled—that we had seen all; and I prepared to give up the search, convinced that this Inquisition was an exception to the general rule."

"But Colonel De Lille was not so ready as myself to give up the search, and said to me: 'Colonel, you are commander-to-day, and as you say so it must be; but if you will be advised by me, let this marble door be examined more closely. Let some water be brought in and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place through which it passes more freely than elsewhere.'

"I replied to him: 'Do as you please, Colonel,' and he ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble are large and beautifully polished and well adjusted. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every slab in the marble to see if water passed through. Presently, Colonel De Lille exclaimed that he had found it!

By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through freely, indicating an opening beneath. All hands were now at work for further discovery, the officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and pry up the slab. Others with the butts of their muskets commenced striking the slab with all their might, to break it, while the priests remonstrated against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house.

"While thus engaged, a soldier, who was hawking with the butt of his musket, struck a spring, and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale; and as Belshazzar, when the hand writing appeared on the wall, so did those men of Belial quink in every bone, joint, and sinew. We looked beneath the marble slab now partly raised, and saw a stain case. I stepped to the altar and took from a candlestick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore the regions beneath. As I was doing this I was arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very devout and holy look, said: 'My son, you must not take that with you.'

"Well, well," I said, "I want something that if it will not shed light on inquiry, I will bear the responsibility!"

"I took the candle and proceeded down the staircase. I now discovered why the water revealed to us this passage. Under

the floor was a tight ceiling, except at the trap door, which could not be rendered close; hence the success of Colonel De Lille's experiment.

"As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room, which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large block, with a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor-General occupied, and on either side were seats, less elevated, for the priests, when engaged in the solemn business of the Holy Inquisition. From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and, here, what a sight met our eyes! How the benign religion of Jesus had been abused and slandered by its professed friends!

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"Our soldiers immediately applied themselves to releasing these captives from their chains. They stripped themselves of a part of their own clothing in order to cover these wretched bodies, and were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to the light of day. But aware of the danger, I insisted on their wants being supplied, and they being brought gradually to the light, as they were in the cells of the Inquisition.

"When we had examined the cells, and the rooms unfit for others to occupy, we proceeded to explore another room on the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of man or devil could invent. At the sight of them the fury of our soldiers refused any longer to be restrained. They declared that every inquisitor, monk, and soldier of the establishment deserved to be put to the torture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain them. Accordingly, they commenced at once the work of torture upon the inquisitors. I remained till I saw four different kinds of torture applied to them, and then retired from the awful scene which ended not so long as one remained upon whom they could wreak revenge.

"As soon as the poor sufferers in the cells of the Inquisition could with safety be brought out of their gloom to the light of day, news having been spread far and near that numbers had been rescued from the Inquisition, all who had been deprived of friends by the inquisitors, came to inquire if there were among the number. And what a meeting was there! Numerous victims, who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world and some of them found here a son, and there a daughter, here a sister and there a brother; but some, who could not recognize no surviving friend!

"The scene was such, as no tongue can describe. When this work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid and obtained a large quantity of gunpowder. This I placed underneath the edifice and in its vaults, and we applied the slow match,

There was a joyful shout from thousands of excited beholders, as the walls and massive turrets of that proud edifice fell, amid smoke and flame, to rise never more in defiance of the attributes of justice and mercy; for the Inquisition of Madrid was no more!

A HUGUENOT SETTLEMENT.  
[FROM SMITH'S HUGUENOTS.]

The captain's order was peremptory, to bring you on board dead or alive." Fontaine and his sons were accordingly taken on board as prisoners; and when he appeared on deck the crew set up a shout of "Vive le Roi!" On this, Fontaine called out to them, "Gentlemen, how long is it since victories have become so rare in France that you need to make a great triumph of such an affair as this?" A glorious feat indeed! Eighty men, accustomed to war, have succeeded in compelling one poor pastor, four cowherds and five children to surrender upon terms!" Fontaine again exulted with the captain, and informed him that, being held a prisoner in breach of treaty under which he had surrendered, he must be prepared for the retaliation of the English Government upon French prisoners of war. The captain would not, however, give up Fontaine without a ransom, and demanded £100. Madame Fontaine contrived to borrow £30, and sent it to the captain, with a promise of the remainder; but the captain could not wait, and he liberated Fontaine, but carried off his son Pierro to St. Malo, as a hostage for the payment of the balance. When the news of this attack of the fort at Bearhaven reached the English Government, and they were informed of the violation of the conditions under which Fontaine had surrendered, they ordered the French officers at Kinsale and Plymouth to be put in irons until Fontaine's son was sent back. This produced an immediate effect. In the course of a few months Pierro Fontaine was set at liberty, and returned to his parents, and the balance of the ransom was never claimed. The commander of the forces in Ireland made Fontaine an immediate grant of £100, to relieve him in the destitute state to which he had been reduced by the plunder of his dwelling; the county of Cork afterwards paid him £200 as damages, on its being proved that Irishmen had principally concerned in the attack and plundering of the natives. He then brought some 13 French refugee families to settle in the neighbourhood, having previously taken small farms for them, including Dursley Island; but the Irish gave them no peace nor rest, and they left him before the end of three years. The local court would give Fontaine no redress when any injury was done him. If his property was stolen and he appealed to the court, his complaint was referred to a jury of Papists, who invariably decided against him; whereas, if the natives made any claim upon him, they were sure to recover. Notwithstanding these great discouragements, Fontaine held to his purpose, and determined, if possible, to establish his fishing station. He believed that time would work in his favour, and that it might yet be possible to educate the people into habits of industry. He was well supported by the Government, who observing his zealous efforts to establish a new branch of industry, and desirous of giving him increased influence in the neighbourhood, appointed him Justice of the peace. In this capacity he was found very useful in keeping down the "Tories" and breaking up the connection between them and the French privateers who then frequented the coast. Knowing his liability to attack, Fontaine converted his residence at Bearhaven into a sod fort, not without cause, as the result proved. In June, 1794, a French privateer entered Baytry Bay and proceeded to storm the sod fort. The lame Fontaine, by the courage and ability of his defence, showed himself a commander of merit, and fought with the greatest resolution. The court martial found him guilty of high treason, and condemned him to be hanged. The French government interceded with the king, and he was reprieved. He was then sent to Dublin, where he settled for the remainder of his life as a teacher of languages, mathematics, and fortification. The school proved highly successful, and he ended his days in peace. His noble wife died in 1721, and he himself followed her shortly after, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.  
Saturday, May 16th, 1868.  
At 1400 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

\* \* THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

	Price. Highest Lowest Cash Cash
Butcher Meat.	
Beef Stock, -	catty 240 200
Roast, -	catty 240 200
Soup, -	catty 140 130
Bullocks' Brains, -	per set 70 55
Tongue, -	catty 400 350
Heart, -	catty 180 160
Tail, -	catty 150 130
Feet, -	catty 70 55
Tripe (undressed), catty 84 77	
Liver, -	catty 84 77
Pork, Leg, -	catty 210 180
Chop, -	catty 210 180
Fat for Lard, "	catty 150 130
Pigeon Fry, "	catty 180 170
Chittlings, "	catty 95 80
Feet, "	catty 140 120
Head, "	catty 140 120
Liver, "	catty 150 125
Mutton Leg, "	catty 430 380
Chop, "	catty 420 380
Shoulder, "	catty 300 250
Suckling Pigs, -	catty 250 240
Calves' Head, and Feet, set	catty 560 500
Sheep's Head and Feet, "	catty 570 500
Bacon, English, -	lb. 500 480
Fulchau, -	catty 360 320
Hams, Chinese, -	catty 510 420
American, "	catty — —
English, "	catty 60 55
Kidneys, Bullocks, -	catty 60 55
Pigs, "	catty 65 60
Sheeps, "	catty 85 80
Sheep's Heart, "	catty 65 60
Pig's Heart, "	catty 60 55
Pork Sausages, "	catty 450 400
Goats' Meat, "	catty 300 280
Head and Feet, set, "	catty 410 400
Poultry.	
Geese, -	catty 224 190
Ducks, -	catty 180 155
Stork, -	catty 250 225
Turkeys, -	catty 700 650
Pheasants, Cock, -	catty 1000 900
Hen, "	catty 900 800
Pigeons, -	catty 270 240
Fowls, -	catty 230 220
Capon, -	catty 400 360
Hen Eggs, -	dozen 140 130
Duck Eggs, -	catty 150 140
Salad Eggs, -	catty 170 160
Dried Ducks, -	catty — —
Snipe, "	catty — —
Parr	

Fruits.	
Oranges,	catty 190 150
",	" 130 120
",	" 150 130
each	140 120
",	" 150 120
anton,	catty 150 120
Fresh,	" 150 120
Dried,	" 50 40
",	" 70 60
",	" 40 36
",	" 210 200
",	" 170 160
beens,	" 50 40
",	" 340 326
",	" 320 300
",	" 280 240
",	" 40 36
",	" 130 120
each	280 10
",	" 50 40
ries,	" 100 90
Pears,	" 350 300
Pears,	" 80 70
Nuts,	" 60 50
",	" 60 50
bottle	700 600
catty	500 450
",	" 500 450
",	" 1
",	" 70 60
",	" 1
",	" 36 30
catty	" 500 450
Miscellaneous,	
bottle	600 500
",	" 1200 1100
catty	200 100
ermicelli,	" 195 160
bottle	380 300
catty	80 70
",	" 45 30
pictul	2100 2000
",	" 2700 2500
catty	80 65
",	" 140 60
",	" 200 180
catty	100 90
",	" 10 9
",	" 20 15
bottle	210 210
bottle	280 260
catty	240 220
",	" 8 6
bottle	350 200
",	" 220 200
",	" 700 600
",	" 240 180
pictul	6000 5700
bottle	240 200
catty	800 600
",	" 250 200
",	" 200 160
2000 1900	" 450 400
lb.	500 520
English	" 590 540
American	" 590 540
",	" 1
each	" 1
bottle	360 300
catty	120 110
",	" 130 120
pictul	720 700
",	" 1250 1200
catty	700 200

J. BURTON,  
Inspector of Markets.

## Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON BOOKS  
English and Chinese.  
GERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, now  
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For Rifle Practice,  
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VICE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES  
ASSOCIATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU-  
CIONS, REGISTER KEEPER, AND TAR-  
PETERS.PRICE, 50 cents each  
able for the waistcoat pocket.

## FRAUD.

June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a  
was convicted at the Supreme Court,  
accused of counterfeiting the

LABELS

CROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL,

was sentenced by Mr Justice Fearn to

RS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

on the 30th of the same month, for

SPURIOUS ARTICLES

in imitation of Messrs CROSSE

BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHIOU was

the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

RS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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STORES, under Crosse &amp; Blackwell's

liable to the same punishment, and

equally prosecuted. Purchasers are re-

sponsible for all goods carefully before

any of them. The GENUINE Manufac-

turer's Crosse &amp; Blackwell may be had from

SPLATABLE DEALER in India.

II

## Miscellaneous.

HEAD GEAR FOR INDIAN TROOPS.—It appears strange that some of our European troops in India are but indifferently provided with proper head gear; and that too on a false plea of economy, so that our soldiers are exposed to the risk of sunstroke, &c. Looked at in the bare economic point of view, it is a great mistake, as each trained soldier represents at least £100, while the cost of a best "air chamber" helmet does not exceed by a few shillings the wicker-work one served out in its place—an affair which quickly gets out of shape, and ceases to be a proper protection. It is stated that a certain colonel who had the real comfort of his men at heart, and was desirous of preserving them as victims only for powder and shot, ordered at his own expense a supply of Eley's air-chamber helmets, and his men rejoiced in the hope of duly wearing them. But unfortunately the "regulations" came in their way, and was ordered that nothing but the regulation helmet should be used. Of course "regulations" must be closely followed wherever possible, but in such a case as this it seems marvelous that (where no difference can be detected in look), the known superiority of the helmet being so great, our soldiers should be compelled to stand over death and sickness needlessly.—Standard, Feb. 25th, 1868.

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They are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, Water-proof and imperishable in my climate.

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Central Fire and Pin Fire CARTRIDGES, for guns, rifles and revolvers.

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are all prepared in Pure Oak Vinegar, boiled in  
Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STAIN COATS;  
and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied  
by them for us.

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PARDS, and PALM TREE."

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vanised, supplied in any quantity, and packed for  
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Halls, Residences, Churches, School-Rooms,  
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Sole Consignees.

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The best remedy for

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And the best mild Aperient for delicate constitutions,

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Watson & Co., London.

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**THE  
CHINESE COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.**

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.  
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The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot." With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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